

TONGUES SILENCED IN UNCLE SAM'S TRAINING CAMPS.

OFFICERS SHIFTED TO ENGINEER UNIT

New Jersey Infantry Split to Organize New Force at McClellan

COLONEL CROSBY AT HEAD

Various Regiments Raided to Get Leaders for the Organization

By a Staff Correspondent CAMP McCLELLAN, Anneton, Ala., Oct. 5.—Transfers of prominent officers and companies of marked efficiency from the New Jersey infantry organizations to form a part of the organization of engineers being organized with the New Jersey battalion as a nucleus, will be made within a few days.

Major Alexander MacGlashan, of the Fourth Regiment, of Jersey City, has been selected for commander of the Second Battalion, and Captain Stephen Barlow, of the Second Infantry, one of the most prominent captains in New Jersey, will be the supply officer for the regiment.

Another Jersey City captain selected is F. J. E. Hogan, of Company I, who was especially picked out to be the topographical officer of the regiment.

Other officers recommended were First Lieutenants James A. Carton, of the Fourth New Jersey Infantry; George E. Wilkinson, formerly of the Essex Troop, of Newark; and William W. Troxell, of the reserve corps, and the three following second lieutenants of the reserve corps: K. B. Jones, C. H. Martin and G. H. Schlotter.

Officers for the three new companies have been selected as follows: Company D, Captain Benjamin F. Day, Newark; first lieutenant, Harold M. Van Slyke, Trenton; J. H. Conover, Freehold; Harvey C. Robins, Elizabeth; second lieutenants, James T. Metzger, Orange, and Simon F. Hauser, Newark. Company E, Captain M. Hurd, Leonia; first lieutenants, Alexander L. Rogers, Woodbury, Alvin W. Nichols, Woodbury, Joseph C. Pitts, Ridgewood; second lieutenants, William F. Firth, West Hoboken; Walter H. Carver, Camden.

SICK PERCENTAGE AT HANCOCK SMALL

Only Thirteen Men Out of Every Thousand Require Medical Attention

TRAINING IS HEALTHFUL

'Noncoms' to Be Recommended at Once for Promotion as Second Lieutenants

CAMP HANCOCK, Augusta, Ga., Oct. 5.—An average of only thirteen men out of every thousand soldiers at Camp Hancock require medical attention daily. This is an abnormally low sick percentage and the report which has been turned over to Brigadier General Price, acting commander of the Twenty-eighth Division, by Lieutenant Colonel Crookston, division surgeon, is a source of much satisfaction to officers. It has a double significance: it attests the remarkable physical qualities of the 26,000 Pennsylvanians composing the division and the wisdom of selecting a camp site such as is offered on the sand hills above Augusta. There is virtually no sickness in camp, says Colonel Crookston. The majority of complaints are from major intestinal disorders and it is regrettable they have to be listed and report that otherwise would be almost flawless. Surgeons of the various units have been watching closely the effects of the rigorous physical training upon the men and have agreed it is not too strenuous. Early in the sixties medical officers discovered a "soldier's heart," an affection developing from overexertion and tending to weaken cardiac muscles. Such plants were noticeable principally in men who were sent to the army from offices, men who were unaccustomed to rough and tumble life in the field.

The division at Camp Hancock is composed of men of divergent occupations and the surgeons have been anxious to see how they would withstand the physical course. There hasn't been a single case of a man who suffered from callisthenics or arduous work of the drills, said Colonel Crookston. There was a general stiffness among men at first, but now they are limbered up and we can't give them enough work.

A number of noncommissioned officers in the infantry organizations of the twenty-eighth division stand a chance of winning commissions as second lieutenants immediately. Brigadier General Price has stated he will recommend a chance of winning before the end of the week a sufficient number to fill the necessary complement of junior lieutenants for the two brigades. He said the men would gain his recommendation solely on the ground of meritorious service.

"No social distinction will influence my recommendations," declared the General, "and wire pulling will do no good. I don't intend that worthy boys be kept in the ranks holding down noncommissioned jobs while some fellow walks into a commission through a political pull."

Captain Lee A. Stone, who will school the division in gas defense, gave his first lecture here to the training medical officers of the various units.

Colonel H. C. Fisher, of the Medical Corps, in inspecting the camp, Colonel Fisher visited the camp about a month ago. First Lieutenant D. L. Houston, of General Price's staff, has gone to Philadelphia on leave of absence. Lieutenant Houston served in France as an American ambulance driver and was decorated by the French with the Croix de Guerre for distinguished work. Officers are selecting their mounts at the remount station. A dark bay horse, about 15 1/2 hands, was selected for Brigadier General Frederick W. Stillwell, commander of the Fifty-fifth Infantry Brigade, by First Lieutenant Randolph W. Childs, one of the best. The horse will go nameless until she develops an American naval hero. General Stillwell has named his horses for the boys and now awaits some action by the men to name the horses for him or for the boys.



WAR'S VICTIM Luther M. Shaar, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey M. Shaar, is Lancaster's first victim of the war. The soldier, who was an athlete, died on the United States hospital ship Solace from spinal meningitis. He was a member of the United States Marine Corps.

PASTORS BACK SUNDAY AMUSEMENTS IN CAMP

Federal Council of Churches Approves Athletics, Concerts, Movies, Baseball, Etc.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 5.—Urging the institution of Sunday baseball, moving pictures, dramatics, hand concerts and other amusements for soldiers in training, ministers attending the Federal Council of Churches here, assisted in the framing of an unprecedented report on interchurch war work.

The report was read by the chairman of the Federal committee on wartime work, and it urged the ministers and religious organizations to unite their efforts for the recreation and spiritual education of soldiers. The soldiers must be taught by soldier methods, the report stated, and the soldier must not be put on a pedestal and made believe that he is different from the ordinary person.

Cautioning the ministers that American soldiers will come back to this country moral and physical wrecks, unless they are fortified spiritually against temptations, the Rev. Paul M. Strayer, of Rochester, N. Y., addressed the conference. "If we want to win the war, we must protect the morale of our soldiers against the immorality of France," he said. He declared precautions should be taken at our local training camps and advocated a committee to look into this moral issue. A committee was appointed to draft a resolution to the President protesting against the modification of the five-mile limit for saloons around the cantonments.

ALIENS DROPPED AT CAMP MEADE

Units Re-formed of English-Speaking Draftees to Speed Work

BABEL HALTED TRAINING

Foreigners, However, Will Be Kept in Camp—900 More Arrive Today

LANCASTER, Pa., Oct. 5.—A telegram received from Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., this morning by Rody Herr, near Lancaster, says his son Paul, one of Lancaster County's first draft men, fell dead yesterday from heart trouble while drilling. He was 25 years old.

By a Staff Correspondent CAMP MEADE, Admiral, Md., Oct. 5.—To speed up the work of training the Seventy-ninth Division and make it ready for actual fighting in the shortest time possible all men unable to understand English are to be dropped from active military units. This order, which becomes effective today, is perhaps the most sweeping that has been given since General Kuhn started to whip his division into shape, and that means that hundreds of earnest and willing Italians, Poles, Slavs and other men who have but little knowledge of the English language will be left behind when the division sails for France.

Although not dropped from the National Army, these men who have been neglected in civil life will become members of training battalions, and beside getting military instruction will be grounded in the fundamentals of English and other branches that are essential in the life of an American soldier.

An conclusive evidence that this rule is to be applied, and very vigorously, ranking officers at Little Penn today pointed to what is considered the reorganized and retrained 214th Infantry.

To whip this organization into workable form it was necessary to weed out nearly 900 men who were sent here from the mining regions of Pennsylvania and other sections that are thickly populated with foreigners.

The efficiency of this unit was so impaired because of the large number of men who could not understand army orders, that Colonel Thomas W. Darrah and Brigadier General Nicholson demanded a reorganization.

That it was impossible for them to develop a fighting organization until the men who could not speak English were removed from the unit or taught the language was obvious, and General Nicholson, wishing to participate in the present war, decided upon the former course.

As a result there was a big shake-up, and today the regiment goes on a war footing. An idea of what the commanding officers of this regiment were up against can be had when one considers that in one company of 118 men thirty-four of that number could not speak English.

Although that was a high average, many companies had as many as twenty men unable to grasp the simplest orders and as many more who knew so little about the language that their services were valueless. These men were weeded out and, thanks to the fact that Philadelphia sent a crowd of willing youngsters, the gaps have been filled.

A crowd of Philadelphians from the Forty-sixth Draft Board who had been doing service in the Twenty-seventh Training Battalion was called into the 314th and distributed among the various companies. Company G got thirteen men, Company A fifteen, Company C thirteen, Company E thirteen, while men from the Fiftieth Draft Board in Philadelphia were distributed in Companies F, H, I, K and L.

This morning the regiment, which is virtually a new organization, buckled down to business and with good work will probably catch up to other infantry units. The arrival of about 900 draftees from various sections of Pennsylvania will not create much of a stir at Little Penn today.

INSTRUCT DIX MEN IN BAYONET WORK

Art of Puncturing Other Fellow First Gets Enthusiastic Reception

DEVELOPS ENDURANCE

Various Military Exercises and Plain Food Have Greatly Improved Rookies' Condition

By a Staff Correspondent CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., Oct. 5.—Camp Dix now boasts of two bayonet courses that in appearance look like a small bit of European battlefield. These bayonet courses include a trench, wire entanglements, hurdles, ditches, crater holes and other obstacles. The courses are about 100 yards long and dummies are placed in every position that an enemy would be found in an actual charge. The dummies lie in the trenches upright on stakes and hanging from gallews, prostrate on the ground in the crater holes. The men are sent over this a dozen at a time and they have to stab every dummy in their path. A piece of paper representing a vital spot is supposed to be pushed up by the bayonet.

In going over the bayonet course the men learn how to apply the jab and thrusts that make up the modern manual of the bayonet, but, just as important, they learn also how to withdraw their bayonets without breaking the blade. It is quite an art to withdraw a bayonet from a body, and if jabbed into any bony part of a man's body it can be withdrawn only by pulling it out in a direct line. To accustom the men to withdrawing the bayonet some of the dummies, called fastenets, are made up of bundles of small branches, which give a

condition similar to the bony structure of the body that a bayonet encounters. Stated in bald terms, bayonet work is appalling in its cold-blooded frightfulness and is a shock to the rookie at first. But the men are impressed with the absolute necessity of acquiring the aggressive spirit, of realizing that bayonet is a game of "get the other fellow before he gets you." In spite of its cold-bloodedness there is a sporting thrill about bayonet work that appeals to men, and develops their aggressiveness and self-confidence.

Every man gets a half hour a day actual work with the bayonet. In order to be better able to instruct the men in their commands officers who have charge of this work have to attend a bayonet school themselves. There they are instructed by Lieutenant H. C. Bush, who recently came to Camp Dix from Fort Sill, Oklahoma, where he specialized in bayonetry.

In addition to accustoming the men to the use of the bayonet, the bayonet course develops the physical endurance of the men. If there is any one feature that is emphasized in training here it is physical condition, and the men are going through a "hardening" process very similar to the methods of a prize-fighter training for a championship bout. All the work seems to dovetail to make the men physically perfect.

The marching, setting-up exercises, the bayonet courses and the athletic recreations, the wholesome food, have made different men out of the rookies who came here a month ago.

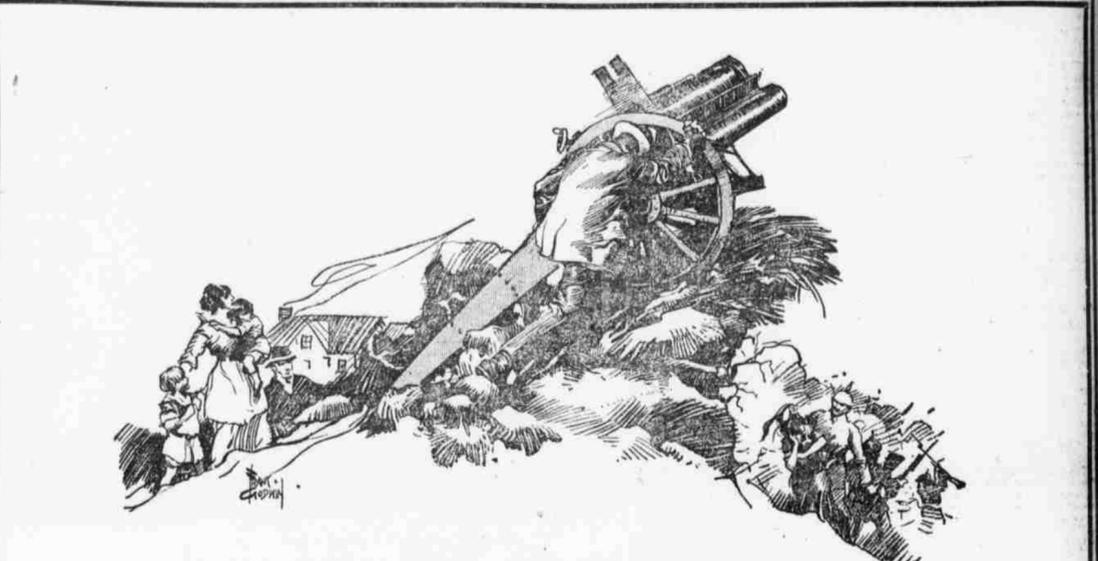
An innovation in physical training will start next week, when the men will be sent over a cross-country course, which is being laid out now. An order issued this morning prohibits the entrance of automobiles into the camp on Sundays hereafter. Thousands of automobiles have choked up the roads and impeded the progress of the contractors on Sunday, which is a workday in the camp. Visitors will have to park their cars outside the reservation and visit their soldier friends on foot.

The Y. W. C. A. is building a large shack for the comfort of the women visitors to the camp. The building will include a cafeteria, rest rooms, dormitories, emergency rooms and a nursery. Miss Elizabeth H. Curtis, field worker for Camp Dix and vicinity, will have charge of the building.

Cuts Throat at Busy Corner
BETHLEHEM, Pa., Oct. 5.—M. J. Powell, Wilkes-Barre, with the exclamation, "Here goes, I'm tired of life," drew a razor from his suitcase at Third and New streets, in the heart of the city, and cut his throat. The man was rushed to the hospital in a dying condition.

Brakeman Killed by Express
CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 5.—Edward Schmitt, thirty-five years old, of New York, a brakeman on a northbound freight train, was on the step of a box car when he was struck and killed by an express train near Marcus Hook station on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

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